

The Suffragist

VOL. VII. No. 24

FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919



Courtesy Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

At Last

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Notes of the Week

Women Opposed End Their Struggle

THE president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., announced upon the passage of the amendment by the Senate:

"In view of the fact that there is no time limit placed on the ratification of the suffrage amendment, it seems to me that it would be entirely useless to make any further fight against suffrage."

It is an added encouragement to the women who will work to see the amendment ratified, that there will no longer be organized opposition of women to the enfranchisement of women.

Labour Women's Program

THE following recommendations of the National Woman's Trade Union League promulgated at their annual conference held last week, voices the convictions of the organized working women of the United States:

"The appointment of a committee on international relations.

"The calling of an international conference of working women by the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the British Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Women Workers of Great Britain and the women trade unionists of France, to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, about the time the first International Labor Congress meets at the call of the government of the United States.

"The amendment of such laws of nations as may be necessary to insure to every woman the right to retain her nationality, should she so desire, though she marry a foreigner.

"The complete restoration of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assemblage, and the removal of all war-time restraints upon the interchange of ideas and the movements of peoples among communities and nations. The immediate amnesty for political prisoners.

"The continuance of the Women in Industry Service of the United States Department of Labor on a permanent basis.

"The immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

"The appointment of a permanent committee to devise methods for a closer co-operation between the National Women's Trade Union League and the co-operative movement in America and to help in formulating plans for the furtherance of the Cooperative Movement.

"The appointment of a federal commission to study seasonal occupations in nation-wide distribution and to make definite recommendations within a given period for the control of seasonal unemployment.

"The continuance of the Federal Employment Service in the Department of Labor.

"The appointment of a committee by the National Women's Trade Union League to study and work out plans to meet the needs of the colored working woman.

"The establishing of an Educational Department for the purpose of further developing the school for active workers in the labor movement; promoting educational councils consisting of delegates from central labor bodies and local women's trade union leagues and committees; providing equal opportunity for women with men in trade and technical training in schools and colleges.

"The appointment of a secretary for the development of interstate conferences of women trade unionists.

"The provision for the appointment of special field representatives of the National Women's Trade Union League."

We hope they may accomplish effective work for these measures they endorse.

Presidential Suffrage in Ohio

THE Ohio legislature on June 16, immediately after its action in ratifying the federal suffrage amendment, passed a bill giving the women of that state the right to vote for Presidential electors in 1920, should the federal amendment not be in effect at that time.

Adverse Decision in Tennessee

IF the Supreme Court of Tennessee upholds a decision handed down by the Chancery Court of Davidson County on June 16, the right of Tennessee women to vote in the Presidential election of 1920, will depend upon the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Activities of Japanese Women

THE women of Japan are waking up to modern conditions and demanding equality with men. They are taking the initiative in matters which formerly they were quite willing to leave entirely to men. Headlines in recent copies of foreign papers in Japan read:

"Women Must Be Modern," "Women Want Equality," "School Girls Strike," "Japanese Housewives Must Awaken," "Trousers for Girl Students."

High school girls in one city recently went on strike on account of dissatisfaction with their president. The movement for some change in women's dress is growing stronger daily, due to the fact that the present clothing of Japanese women restricts their muscular development and makes it very difficult for them to exercise full use of their arms and legs. Women are urging the formation of labour unions for telephone and factory girls al-

though Japanese men have never developed the union to any great extent. As in almost every country of the world, in Japan women are entering trades and professions which have been exclusively for men in the past. A Japanese woman was recently granted a ship's master license; another woman is the head of a large exporting and manufacturing business which she took charge of on the death of her husband and has run most successfully; another woman is a bank president.

Doubtless we shall be hearing soon that Japanese women are organizing all over their country to secure their enfranchisement.

What an Englishman Thinks of Us

IN his article on "Women in Politics" in the June Harper's, Mr. W. L. George, the English novelist predicts of the Woman's Party.

"I have no doubt that the National Woman's Party, in America, which has branches in every state, will continue its labours on political lines long after the missing vote is obtained in the Senate, and all women enfranchised under your federal law. It follows that by degrees the proportion of women with political interests will tend to equal the proportion of men addicted to politics. Notably, when in America, as in England, a woman is standing for the legislature, she will tend to stimulate the interest of her female constituents."

Mr. George's general idea, expressed in his article, is that the number of women taking an active part in politics will increase rather gradually, but that it will not grow so large as the number of men. His suggestion concerning the future of the Woman's Party is interesting only so far as it expresses the impression which has been made upon an Englishman from watching the fight of a group of women in America for political enfranchisement.

Women to Do Work of Lost Men

OF the two million men lost by France during the war, many were skilled workmen, and an effort is being made to replace them, in the work of bringing the industries of the nation back to a peace basis. In this connection, it has been pointed out that there are four hundred thousand women munition workers, who, when the munition factories are closed must find places in other industries. Albert Thomas, a leading socialist and former minister of munitions, has begun a "campaign of transformation," with a view of bringing the "munitionettes" into other industries, and has asked the French government to provide apprentice schools to give them apprentice's training in various lines of skilled manual labor.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Passed June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.

Passed May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

Wisconsin, June 10, 1919

House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1

Michigan, June 10, 1919

Both Houses Unanimous

Kansas, June 16, 1919

Both Houses Unanimous

Ohio, June 16, 1919

House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3

New York, June 16, 1919

Both Houses Unanimous

Illinois, June 17, 1919

House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous

The Suffragist

JUNE 21

VOL. VII. No. 24

Issued Weekly by National Woman's Party

14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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Subscriptions: Domestic, \$1.00; Foreign, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post

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Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.



Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice

at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Special Sessions of Legislatures

IT is not an unreasonable demand that suffragists make in asking for special sessions of state legislatures to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Too long already has justice been denied American women. Too long already have they been forced to wait for liberty. No tax collector has blushed to accept, for the past hundred years and more, tribute money from them in this land whose independence was won upon the slogan: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Every dollar that special sessions will cost has been paid over and over again in taxes that were assessed without their consent.

IT must be borne in mind, however, that it would require no more time to ratify after the organization of a special session, than would be consumed during a regular session. The process is the same whether the session be regular or special and there is no great difference in the actual expenses attached; and to wait for regular sessions would simply mean to delay the operations of justice for another year for the sake of the nominal expense of bringing the legislators together.

BUT aside from the mercenary side of the question, the natural American love for justice more than justifies the cost of special sessions.

Year after year elections are held, costing vastly more than the gathering together of a few hundred men in the capitals, and nobody objects. Why? Because the citizen has but one way of writing his sense of justice into the law and its administration, but one way to guard his own interests in government, and he is not going to object to any legitimate cost connected with the expression of his will through the ballot. He puts upon his right of suffrage a value greater than the cost incident to its exercise.

AND does it not mean as much to women who have fought for it for fifty years, who have labored and suffered and spent themselves for the sake of it?

Technical Aspects of Ratification

IF the Susan B. Anthony amendment becomes effective in time for the women of the United States to vote for President in the 1920 election, extraordinary sessions of legislatures will have to be called in about half of the states of the Union, even if all the legislatures now in session and meeting in regular session during the next twelve months should ratify.

It is no small task that suffragists face, therefore. The objection of the expense attached to special sessions will be raised in many states, and often exaggerated. This can always be met by citing the example of the Kansas legislators who made a voluntary offering to the suffrage cause by waiving salary and mileage, meeting for one day only on June 16, for the purpose of ratifying the amendment, and thus contributing to the enfranchisement of the women of other states. That the expense has been exaggerated in some instances, however, is apparent to any one who will consider that it only requires a few moments time to go through the formality of ratification, as was demonstrated by both Kansas and New York, in completing the entire procedure in one day's session. Greater sacrifices, of both public and private nature, have been made for issues less vital than the political freedom of American women.

THERE are various provisions of state constitutions that bear more or less upon the work that suffragists must do. There will probably arise other demands for special sessions, as in the case of Virginia where highway appropriations was the basis of the demand, and in all cases it should be seen to by suffragists that governors include ratification of the amendment in proclamations calling the extra sessions.

In some states this question might not arise at all, but in others it might become important, and the safest course in all states would be for the governor's proclamation to include ratification. For instance, in Arizona, one of the states in which ratification will be asked for by a special session, the governor may call a special session whenever in his judgment it is advisable, but the constitution provides that "no laws shall be enacted except such as relate to the subjects mentioned in such call."

The constitution of California, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and New Mexico contain like provisions.

In Arkansas, the provision is "no other business than that set forth therein shall be transacted until the same shall have been disposed of; after which they may, by two-thirds of all the members elected to both houses, remain in session not exceeding fifteen days."

The provision reads as follows, in the Iowa and Oregon constitutions: "The governor

may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly by proclamation and shall state to both houses when assembled the purpose for which they shall have been convened."

In Montana the words used are: "It shall have no power to legislate on any subjects other than those specified in the proclamation or which may be recommended by the governor"; and likewise in Nevada and Utah, provision is made for "such other legislative business as the governor may call to the attention of the legislature while in session"; and in Oklahoma: "In extraordinary sessions, no subject shall be acted upon except such as the

governor may recommend for consideration."

In two states, Tennessee and Florida, the constitutions provide that unless the members of the legislatures are elected after the submission of the amendment they may not act upon it. In both of these states the legislatures meet biennially in the odd years, and the terms of the present members will not expire in time for ratification before 1921.

Another point, upon which too great an emphasis can not be placed, is the care that should be exercised as to the wording of the amendment. It must be ratified in the exact form in which it passed Congress.

When States Can Ratify

States That Have Ratified

- ✓ Wisconsin June 10, 1919.
House vote 54 to 2.
Senate vote 24 to 1.
- ✓ Michigan, June 10, 1919.
Both houses unanimous.
- ✓ Kansas June 14, 1919.
Both houses unanimous.

- ✓ New York, June 16, 1919.
Both houses unanimous.
- ✓ Ohio, June 16, 1919.
House vote 73 to 6.
Senate vote 27 to 3.
- ✓ Illinois June 17, 1919.
House vote 133 to 4.
Senate vote unanimous.

Legislatures Still in Session

- ✓ Pennsylvania.
- ✓ Massachusetts (meets annually.)

Legislatures to Meet This Year

- Georgia (June 25) (meets annually.)
- ✓ Missouri (special session July 2.)
- Alabama (July 8) (meets quadrennially.)
- ✓ Maine (special session in October.)
- ✓ Texas (special session on June 23.)
- Virginia (special session on Aug. 13.)

Regular Sessions in 1920, Not Included in Above

- Kentucky (Jan.)
- Louisiana (May.)
- Maryland (Jan.)
- Mississippi (Jan.)
- New Jersey (Jan.)
- Rhode Island (Jan.)
- South Carolina (Jan.)

States Whose Constitutions Prevent Ratification Before 1921

- Florida
- Tennessee

States in Which Ratification Before 1920 Presidential Election Must Be By Special Session of Legislatures

- Arizona
- ✓ Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Idaho
- Indiana
- ✓ Iowa
(special session called for January.)

- ✓ Minnesota
- ✓ Montana
- ✓ Nebraska
- Nevada
- ✓ New Hampshire
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- South Dakota
- ✓ Utah
- Vermont
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wyoming

Ratification

(A Serial Story)

DAY after day, the story is being enacted throughout the length and breadth of the United States, by women devoted to the cause of human liberty. Already six states have ratified, the last three on June 16 were Kansas, New York and Ohio, the first two unanimously, Ohio with only 9 dissenting votes in both Houses. The Kansas and New York ratifications were by special sessions, called for that sole purpose by the governors of those two states. Similar action has been taken by the governor of Missouri. When one reads in the daily papers that a governor has said: "The women of my state vote already and I

see no need to call a special session of the legislature," one wonders why democracy over the sea has seemed so much more important than democracy just over the river or just over the border line that separates state from state. It is some comfort, at least, to know that in those states there are women who understand, and who feel just as deeply as do the disfranchised ones, the shame to this country of each day's delay in making actually free the millions of American women who are only potentially so until the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment has been accomplished. At every stage of the fight suffragists have met scare-crows erected by opponents, and behind which indifferent "friends" sought refuge. And at every stage the scare-crows have failed to frighten the more earnest of the workers. "Don't work for the federal amendment," "don't work for suffrage during war time," "don't picket," "don't embarrass party leaders," and other "don't's" have all had their day. And "don't ask for 'expensive' special sessions" will be heard in some quarters and harped upon in an effort to delay ratification. Women who have fought for the right to a voice in their government, women who have paid dearly for the privilege of sharing in the world's democracy, may well marvel when men seek to put a price upon it in such a way. Who would try to count the cost of making the world safe for democracy? Who would try to measure in dollars and cents the sacrifices that have been made by American womanhood in her struggle? Who would delay for a single day giving



Miss Paul and Members of Minnesota Executive Board, at St. Paul.
From left to right, Top row: Mrs. G. O. House, Mrs. L. C. Bacon. Bottom Row: Mrs. A. R. Colvin, State Chairman, Miss Paul and Mrs. Geo. M. Kenyon

to her "the fruits of her hands" upon the excuse that it costs a few dollars for men to deliberate over it for five minutes?

Kansas found a way, New York found a way, Missouri has found a way, and in every state where there is the will, the way will be opened. Campaigns to this end are already in full swing in many states.

Campaign Launched in Minnesota

IN Minnesota the ratification campaign was launched by Alice Paul herself, at a Victory Dinner given in her honor at the St. Paul Athletic Club the day following the passage of the amendment in the Senate. More than 150 suffragists attended the dinner and \$1,500 was pledged to the national fund of \$100,000 to finance the ratification campaign.

The Spirit of Susan B. Anthony

"I ASK you as the best testimony to my services to join me in making a demand on Congress for an amendment giving women the right to vote, and then to go with me before the several legislatures to secure its ratification; and when the Secretary of State proclaims that that amendment has been ratified then Susan B. Anthony will stop work—but not before."

—Susan B. Anthony, Feb. 15, 1870, on the 50th Anniversary of Her Birth.

The first \$100 was pledged by Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Chairman of Minnesota Branch, National Woman's Party, who presided at the meeting. "An extra session of the legislature is imperative," said Miss Paul. "The big fight is won but the battle will not be finally ended and victory ours until American women of every state are given the franchise through the ratification by the legislatures of this amendment. The campaign will begin in this state right here"—and begin it did, with the raising of \$1,500 in twenty minutes. Miss Paul also visited Minneapolis, where she spoke at a luncheon at the Hotel Radisson,

and at a dinner at the University of Minnesota. A conference was held during her stay in Minnesota attended by women from Duluth, Iron Range towns, Fargo and other North Dakota points. Leading politicians heard her in the Twin Cities and also at Duluth where she stopped for a conference. The committee in charge of meetings in the Twin Cities were:

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, St. Paul; Mrs. A. H. Potter, Minneapolis; Mrs. L. C. Bacon, St. Paul; Mrs. Bertha Moller, Minneapolis; Miss Lucille Collins, Minneapolis; Mrs. George Kenyon, St. Paul; Mrs. John Sinclair, Minn.; Mrs. Stiles P. Jones, Miss Victoria McAlmon, Mrs. Bright, Miss Nettie Blasing, St. Paul; Mrs. Eugene Kellar, St. Paul; Mrs. Luth Jaeger, Minneapolis; Mrs. Helen Camp Thomsen, Minneapolis; Mrs. M. K. Knauff, St. Paul; Mrs. Clara K. Fuller, Minneapolis; Mrs. G. O. House, St. Paul, and Mrs. E. Dana Durand.

Following the launching of the Minnesota campaign, Governor Burnquist of that state has been active in interesting the Governors of other states in calling special sessions, and while it is not believed that his action will depend entirely upon what other governors do, by "putting it up" to them he has contributed to the general campaign for special sessions throughout the country.

Democrats Show Action

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Democratic State Committee of New Mexico, demanding a special session of

the legislature of that state so that it might ratify the amendment. This is the first Democratic State Committee to take action upon the pronouncement of the Democratic National Committee, calling for special sessions to ratify.

"Round-Robins"

THERE is a tendency among governors to try to pass the responsibility on to the next man by saying: "when it becomes necessary for my state to ratify in order to make up the 36 states, I will consider the proposition"; or to divert the efforts of suffragists away from a given point of responsibility, to chase itself round and round in a circle, through a score of states, without tarrying long enough at any one point to become effective. But there are going to be campaigns conducted for special sessions, if campaigns become necessary for that purpose, and the campaigners will abide at the seats of resistance and turn deaf ears to invitations to break camp and move over the border. As petitions pour in and deputations multiply each governor will appreciate his individual responsibility and see the futility of trying to avoid it.

Immediate Prospects in the South

THREE southern legislatures, with large Democratic majorities, are scheduled to meet within the next two weeks, Texas, Georgia, and Alabama. The prompt ratification by all three of them would be a great contribution to the suffrage cause and would set such a lead that other Democratic states in that section would be encouraged to ratify at regular sessions in January. Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, all hold sessions in 1920, and as Tennessee and Florida can not ratify until an election intervenes, only Arkansas remains as the one Southern state in which a special session may become necessary.

Miss Mabel Vernon has just returned from a two weeks tour of the South and reports a lively interest in South Carolina and Georgia. She visited several points in both states, speaking indoors and out, at mass meetings, luncheons, dinners, and from automobiles.

She was welcomed at the "Old Pringle Mansion" in Charleston by an afternoon parlor meeting for the discussion of plans for ratification, and during her stay in the city, was the guest of Miss Susan Pringle Frost, member of the Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party. She spoke, also, at an evening meeting at the People's Forum on Sunday. At Orangeburg, an afternoon meeting of the Dixie Club and a mass meeting at the opera house were arranged by Mrs. Norman Buel, District Chairman and Mrs. Fred Wanamaker. After an afternoon conference with local workers in Greenville, the first suffrage street meeting in the history of the city was held, with Hon. J. H. Haynesworth presiding.

Miss Vernon's work in Georgia was outlined

by Miss Sarah Grogan and Miss Eleanor Raoul, State Press Chairman, who arranged interviews with prominent men, including the Governor and members of the Democratic City Executive Committee, all of whom expressed the intention of doing their utmost to secure ratification at the coming session of the legislature. At Duluth a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Alice Strickland, where a county committee was formed, composed of Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Lloyd Wilson, and Miss Ruth Settle. At a mass meeting at Brenan College in Gainesville, a resolution was adopted, asking the legislature to ratify. An afternoon conference was also held at Gainesville at the home of Mrs. Henry Ashford, and an evening meeting at the Y. W. C. A., arranged by Miss Moselle Quillian, Secretary of the Georgia Branch of the National Woman's Party. Two members of the legislature were interviewed at Elberton, and both pledged themselves to vote for the ratification. At a meeting held at the Court House, when Capt. Boozer Payne, Miss Vernon, and Miss Grogan were the speakers, the 8th Congressional District Branch was formed. At every meeting delegations were appointed to interview immediately the legislators of that district and urge upon them the prompt ratification of the amendment. Mrs. W. I. Hobbs of Gainesville and Mrs. Sally Lou Joudan and Mr. Manly Grogan of Elberton assisted in the arrangements of the very successful meetings.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

THERE is an interesting "race" in progress in the east, also, between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where the legislatures have not yet adjourned. For several days past, whenever a long distance call has come into National Headquarters, the first question has been "Is it Massachusetts or Pennsylvania?" Both state branches had committees "on the ground" even before the amendment was through Congress. A careful and thorough-going canvass of the different party leaders in Massachusetts has been made by Miss Betty Gram, organizer for the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party, and indicates that the amendment will be ratified in that state at this session of the legislature, and probably within a few days. Hearings were had on the resolution early this week.

A committee composed of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Chairman; Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. Mary Halcom Greenwalt, Mrs. Archibald R. Harmon, Miss Alice Brock, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Ella Reigel and others, have conducted an active lobby in the Pennsylvania legislature. In his special message to the legislature Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, said: "Feeling as I do, that the ultimate adoption of the principle of government contemplated by the proposed amendment is assured, and that the cause which it represents is just

and in line with the spirit of the times, I hope that prompt and favorable action will be taken and that this commonwealth may be among the first of the states to sanction this great national reform."

New Hampshire Prospects

Strong demands for special sessions are also being made by the state branch of the National Woman's Party in New Hampshire. Governor Bartlett was appealed to by Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, State Chairman, immediately upon the passage of the amendment, and he in turn has appealed to his Council, expressing himself as favoring the call.

In the West

A DEPUTATION from the Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party called upon Governor Shoup the morning of the day the amendment passed the Senate and presented to him the necessity of calling an extra session so that the amendment might be ratified in that state at an early date. Miss Doris Stevens accompanied the deputation, and is still in Colorado organizing a campaign for a special session and ratification. The Colorado campaign was launched at a luncheon in the Albany Hotel at Denver on June 3, when several hundred dollars was raised and a committee appointed, with Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell as chairman, to look into the matter of an extra session and push the work so that Colorado, one of the first states to adopt woman suffrage, might also be one of the first to ratify the amendment.

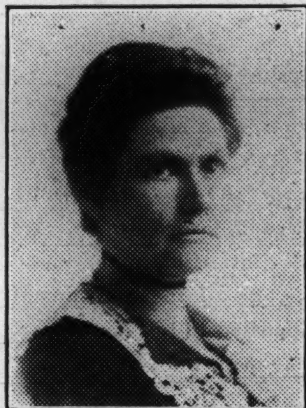
While Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, has not yet consented to issue a call to his legislature especially for ratification a campaign is in progress there, under the leadership of Mrs. Chas. E. Amidon, of Fargo, State Chairman of the National Woman's Party. Miss Paul visited North Dakota on her recent Western tour and had a conference with Governor Frazier while there.

In California, where the campaign for ratification is in charge of Miss Vivian Pierce, of the National Woman's Party, petitions were circulated in all sections of the state, addressed to Governor Wm. D. Stephens, asking that he call a special session as has been done by the governors of other states and a deputation of suffragists from the National Woman's Party and other organizations were told that a special session would be called, and the Governor stated that he thought ratification would be unanimous. The campaign is still in progress.

Three Special Sessions During Week

HONOR goes to Kansas as the first state to call a special session for ratification, and following close upon its action come New York and Missouri. Kansas ratified on June 16 by a unanimous vote, and New York on the same day also by a unanimous vote. Missouri is expected to ratify on July 2, when it meets in extra session for that purpose.

Wisconsin First in Ratification Race



Miss Ada James

Chairman Wisconsin Branch

ON the morning of June 10, 1919, almost simultaneously, the Wisconsin and Illinois legislatures ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Later, on the same day, the Michigan legislature took similar action.

It has been discovered, however, that Illinois must again go through the formality, due to an error in the printing of the copy of the amendment which was sent to Springfield; but before the discovery of the error was made, it was a "neck and neck" race between Wisconsin and Illinois as to which should have the honor of being the first to ratify.

WITHOUT reference to the time the action was taken by the legislatures, Wisconsin's ratification was the first to reach the Department of State at Washington. It was sent from Madison by a special messenger, Mr. D. G. James, of Richland Center, the father of Miss Ada James, Chairman of the Wisconsin Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Mr. James's description of his hurried departure from the state capitol of Wisconsin, and his flying trip to Washington, in order

BUREAU OF ROLLS
AND LIBRARYDEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 13th, 1919.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of State
I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, which was delivered by Special Messenger, D.G. James, on June 13th, 1919, and is the first ratification of the Amendment which has been received.

J. A. Towner
Chief of Bureau.

that his state might have the honor of being the first to have its ratification officially recorded, shows how fully he appreciated the significance of the event. His home is in Richland Center, and he was in Madison for the day, without even a hand bag, when the legislature acted upon ratification. He got behind his daughter's efforts to rush the matter through, assisting her in avoiding official delays in getting the action of the legislature properly certified, commandeered her travelling

bag, made a few hurried purchases, borrowed money for the trip from friends, and caught the first train coming in this direction; and he didn't stop until he got a signed statement from the Department of State on June 13, showing Wisconsin's ratification to be the first one received. Then he came triumphantly to Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, exhibited his statement and saw newspaper reporters while the statement was being photographed.

Suffrage Wins Unanimously in Michigan

By Kathleen Jennison, Lansing, Mich.



Mrs. Nelson Whittemore

Chairman Michigan Branch

THE senators and representatives of Michigan convened separately at Lansing on June 10 at 4 o'clock, and by 4:15 the Susan B. Anthony amendment was ratified by both houses. There was a slight delay owing to the eagerness of each

branch to have the honor of proposing the measure, but once begun the proceedings went on with the utmost despatch.

A Massachusetts non-citizen and I went over

to the State House in the morning to ask my representative from Bay City whether or not Michigan was going to be the first state to ratify. He assured us that it was coming up at the afternoon session. We, with several of our friends, arrived at the House at 4 o'clock just as the roll call was completed. The clerk read a message from the governor urging favorable action on the suffrage amendment. Then the Muskegon representative offered a resolution ratifying the amendment. The amendment was read and the resolution carried unanimously. No parley whatever. There wasn't even any roll call. A lot of hands went up, no thumbs went down, and the whole thing, including the applause, which was hearty, took twelve minutes by the clock. The same thing happened in the Senate in fourteen minutes. There was a marked lack of gilded Wilsonian phrases in the whole proceedings. There was nothing

that smacked of words carefully prepared with an intent to postpone action.

We have been travelling toward woman suffrage at more or less of a snail's pace for forty odd years. But we have passed on from the winding path and its many obstructions. We have reached the high road and there are only a few more miles to cover. The National Legislature passed Susan B. Anthony's Bill, and within six days three states have ratified it. The action taken by the Michigan legislature seems prophetic of the business-like expeditious way in which the other twenty-five states which have suffrage or partial suffrage will treat the amendment. Then only eight legislatures are needed to ratify. So here's to the non-suffrage states! May none of them miss the opportunity of being one of the necessary eight.

Will Texas Be the First Southern State to Ratify?

ALTHOUGH Georgia, whose legislature convenes on June 25 and Alabama whose legislature convenes on July 7, are both battling for the honor, Texas probably holds the greatest promise of being the first Southern state to ratify the suffrage amendment. In that state, women can vote in primary elections just as they do in Arkansas, and while Arkansas was the first to grant primary suffrage, Texas will probably be the first to ratify, as Arkansas has not yet called a special session of its legislature.

At least the Texas Branch of the National Woman's Party has organized an active drive for ratification—a drive in which is being put forth a more concerted effort than has ever been put into federal amendment work in that state. This drive was launched at a state conference held at Fort Worth on May 30 and 31, attended by leading suffragists of the Lone Star State.

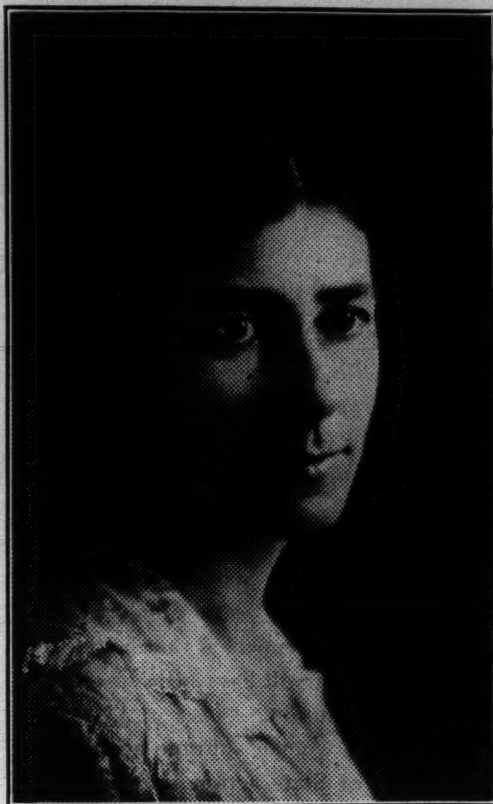
THE call to the conference stated: "It is gratifying to note that since the National Woman's Party, then called the Congressional Union, began in 1915 the first work for the federal suffrage amendment ever done in this state, the number of adherents in our Congressional delegation has increased from one to eleven. In 1915, Senator Morris Sheppard alone supported the enfranchisement of women by federal action. Today both of our United States senators, three of the former Congressmen, and all but one of the six new members, are pledged to an affirmative vote.

"It is not to rejoice over the past, but to make certain our hopes for the future that we meet in conference. We shall plan whatever steps the circumstances of the time make necessary for the speedy ratification of the amendment in this state, once it has passed Congress."

Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, one of the most capable of state chairmen, opened the conference with an address showing the advantages of federal action over state action in securing suffrage for women—a timely subject indeed for an address three days after the defeat of the state amendment in Texas, and three days preceding the passage of the federal amendment by the Senate of the United States.

Mrs. Wolfe has been chairman of the Texas Branch of the National Woman's Party since its organization, and to her leadership is due in large measure the increased support from the Texas delegation for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. J. E. Pearce, of Austin, discussed suffrage as the most important political question



Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Legislative Chairman, Texas Branch

of the day, saying that no nation was free unless all its people had a voice in the government.

Mrs. Lena Gardner, of Fort Worth, said: "If I never thought before that this was a federal question, I have thought so since last Saturday." She spoke of the "militant" way being a natural result when justice was denied, and asking the question, "Why did the women picket the White House," said: "I imagine they did it for the same reason that we fought Germany, because there was nothing else to do. The women had done everything else but picket, and that was their last resort. President Wilson himself, scholarly man and writer of books on government, has said, 'Men spring together for common action under a common impulse which has taken hold upon their very natures, and governments presently find that they have to reckon with those who know not only what they want, but also the most effective means of making governments uncomfortable until they get it.'"

That the "solid south" was against suffrage, was refuted by Mrs. Rena Maverick Green, of San Antonio, who called attention to the fact that there is no southern state that has not given some support to the federal amendment in one or the other Houses of Congress.

THE nominating committee presented the following names for the Executive Committee, and election was by acclamation:

Mrs. Paul Millet, of Fort Worth, State Chairman; Miss Florence Sterling, of Houston; Mrs. Rena Maverick Green, of San Antonio; Mrs. A. C. Goeth, of Austin; Mrs. Lena Gardner, of Fort Worth; Mrs. Benigna Kalb, of Houston; Mrs. M. V. Garrett, of Fort

Worth; Mrs. Neils Esperson, of Houston; Mrs. Harriet M. Leary, of San Antonio; Miss Mary Ross, of Brenham, Vice Chairmen; Mrs. Stuart Lewis, of Austin, Secretary; Mrs. S. A. Lindsay, of Tyler, Treasurer; Miss Ruby Black, Press Chairman.

This executive committee will conduct the campaign for ratification in the special session of the legislature meeting on the 23d of this month, and it is predicted that the Texas Legislature will have ratified before either Georgia or Alabama convene. Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, former State Chairman, heads the committee in charge of ratification work.

MISS Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania, who has been speaking in the larger cities of

Texas in behalf of ratification, attended the state conference and at a luncheon given in her honor is said to have advised the women of Texas to make a card index showing of every member of the legislature, his especial hobbies, ideas, whether he went to church, who was the most influential member of his family, his wife or mother, and other facts that would be found useful in converting him to the cause. Miss Winsor and Dr. E. R. Cockrell, head of the Department of Economics, Texas Christian University, were the speakers at a mass meeting in the ball room of the Metropolitan Hotel. Miss Winsor spoke of the "militancy" of the National Woman's Party, and said "It was no more militant than the church. We were thrown into jail because we were conducting a political campaign disagreeable to the powers at Washington, and doing something new, which is a thing they hate more than a rattlesnake." She told the story of the picketing, watch-fires, imprisonments and hunger strikes and showed the political gains that had been made during the progress of the National Woman's Party campaign.

MRS. Paul Millett, the new chairman, has been a faithful worker for suffrage for years. In the campaign for Senator Culberson's vote, she secured resolutions and telegrams from the Texas Woman's Press Association, the Maccabees, the Business Woman's Club, and various other women's Clubs and suffrage organizations, besides getting telegrams from many prominent individuals, including several to Secretary McAdoo, from workers in the Liberty Loan Campaign and secured signatures to immense petitions to both Senator Culberson and President Wilson, when the amendment was pending in the 65th Congress.

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Comments of the Press

Three States for Suffrage

SUFFRAGE amendment ratification starts off with a rush. Three states, headed by Illinois, have already put their approval on the plan to enfranchise the women nationally. Another, New York, has been called in extra session for the purpose of voting on it. Moves are reported in other states the legislatures of which are not now sitting to secure special sessions either at once or later in the season. With thirteen states sitting in regular session next winter and the ratifications already secured or in prospect through called meetings of the legislatures, it is expected that within a year of the submission of the amendment no less than twenty states will have voted approval. It remains for the women to secure special sessions from enough more to make the necessary three-fourths, or thirty-six states, in time to enfranchise them nationally for the presidential election of next year. That is their present hard task.

It is to be observed that the ratifying votes in both houses of the Michigan legislature were unanimous. In Wisconsin the assembly voted 54 to 2 and the Senate 23 to 1. In Illinois the senate voted unanimously and the house 132 to 3. Thus in three states only six votes out of several hundred were recorded against the amendment, a significant indication of the trend of sentiment in the country. The ultimate approval of the amendment is not to be questioned. It is not coupled with a time limit, as in the case of prohibition. The only question appears to be whether the enfranchisement will be in season for the next national campaign.—Washington Evening Star, June 11, 1919.

Call the Legislature

THE National Woman's Party, as represented by its spokesman, Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw of Manchester, has made an appeal to Governor Bartlett to call the Legislature of New Hampshire together in special session in order that action may be taken on the ratification of the National Constitutional amendment providing suffrage for women.

The argument in favor of granting this request is a strong one.

It is reasoned that if this is not done and additional legislation enacted giving them the right of suffrage, that the women of New Hampshire will be disfranchised and not be given the privilege of participating in the next presidential election—a privilege which has been accorded to women in a majority of states. Furthermore the women of the West, who are allowed to vote, will enjoy suffrage to the disadvantage of their sisters in the East unless the legislatures of New England take affirmative action.

The women of other states are to be allowed to vote, and this being so why disfranchise the

women of New Hampshire?

Governor Bartlett should not hesitate. This is no time for dilly-dallying and procrastination. Come right out boldly and resolutely for the convening of the Legislature that justice may be accorded to the women of New Hampshire.—Manchester, (N. H.) Daily Mirror, June 7, 1919.

Woman Suffrage in 1920

THE United States Senate, in adopting the resolution for the submission of the Woman Suffrage proposal to the States, has taken the course which had come to be a foregone conclusion after the overwhelming action last month in the House.

Affirmation of the proposed amendment by the requisite number of States—and probably by every one of them—is now no longer in doubt; and it is to be expected that before this time a year hence, it will have been inserted in the Federal Constitution.

In many States woman suffrage already exists as a result of State action, and it will be generally conceded that if it is to come throughout the Union, it ought to be promptly placed on a uniform basis.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats will take care not to be put to disadvantage in any State through its failure to act affirmatively on the amendment; and for this reason it is as sure as anything political can be in the future, that every qualified woman in the republic will be entitled to vote for President in 1920.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, June 5, 1919.

A Long Struggle Won

WITH more than a score of states fully committed to the woman's suffrage purpose it is deemed a foregone conclusion that if the amendment passes the senate woman will be permanently the political peer of man in the American republic.

It has been a long struggle involving patience, fortitude and persistence—qualities peculiarly feminine; and the impending triumph may be credited to the determination of a small minority of women in a group of states where domestic policy intervened impregnably to defeat every effort to secure the ballot by ordinary state action. Invocation of the power of the constitution to overcome this opposition has been vigorously deprecated by the opponents of universal suffrage who insisted that such compulsion was undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of the constitutional reservation of rights to the state. Woman, however, is not so prone to the splitting of such hairs as is man; she usually generalizes where it is unsafe to specify; and in most of her controversies with man she wins by pure insistence with or without reason.—San Diego, (Cal.) Tribune, May 23, 1919.

Revolution or Reconstruction?

Democracy A'stir

THE Committee of Forty-Eight organized to express the opinion of those independent American voters who find in neither of the old political parties any hope of a fundamental Reconstruction Program, reports substantial and significant progress.

Since its first announcement a short time ago, the Committee has received from thinking citizens in every State in the Union wholehearted endorsement of its aims.

The Committee will shortly announce the place and date for a National Conference of Americans of social vision and democratic beliefs.

By giving us generously of your support at this time you will be among the pioneers in an important democratic movement that bids fair to bring about constructive changes in our entire social, economic and political structure.

The need was never greater. The opportunity never more propitious. With your help, the Conference can bring to the foreground those real issues which seriously involve your country's welfare.

Write today for full information to

THE COMMITTEE OF FORTY-EIGHT

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George E. Hooker, Illinois	Gustavus Tuckerman, Missouri	
Florence Sloan Hyde, Illinois	Edward W. Webb, Michigan	
Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania	Charles Welder, Indiana	
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Treasurer's Report

List of contributions from May 14 through June 11, 1918.

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

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Mr. E. E. Kimbrough, Ga.	2.00
Membership Fees	36.92

Total collected by National Headquarters 8,451.57
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist 425,673.45

Total collected by National Headquarters through June 11, 1919 434,125.02
Contributions to District of Columbia Headquarters:

Mrs. Nina Allender	9.96
Mrs. Emile Berlinger	4.00
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Meetings-----	22.41
Collection at Tea, May 9-----	21.20
Collection at Tea, May 28-----	23.10
	348.15

Contributions Made to California

Headquarters:	
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Connecticut Member-----	100.00
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Miss Anna Buckley-----	2.00
Bridgeport Philosophical Society-----	5.00
Hartford Equal Rights Club-----	10.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer-----	50.00
Mrs. Levy-----	5.00
	2,628.91

Total collected by

Branches-----	3,389.31
Previously acknowledged in-----	
The Suffragist-----	82,325.92

Total collected by Branches through June 11, 1919-----	85,715.23
Grand Total-----	519,840.25

Deduction:

Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters-----	5,233.50
Grand Net Total-----	\$514,606.75

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